REMARKS

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the attention accorded to the instant application.

Claims 1-13 are pending in the application. Applicant has amended claims 1, 5, 8, 10, 12 and 13.

Applicants respectfully request entry of the amendment under 37 CFR 1.116 as claims are placed into better condition for allowance.

I. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 5 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 00/21305 to Lee ("Lee").

The Examiner states that Lee discloses a stereoscopic display system as shown in Figure 2 with liquid crystal shutter glasses having two liquid crystal shutters with all of the essential features of the present invention.

Applicant has amended claims 1, 5 and 10 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claims 1, 5 and 10 have been amended to recite that the active rotator of the invention actively rotates the polarization of light through the shutter glass. is "configured to block polarized light in a first state and pass polarized light in a second state."

The present invention is directed to a method of reducing flicker in a stereoscopic display system using LC shutter glasses. The stereoscopic display system includes an active rotator, configured at the LC shutter glasses, configured to block polarized light in a first state and pass polarized light in a second state. A second polarizing material is

placed in front of the display device so that the perceived flicker of the 3-D image is reduced. The total perceived flicker is reduced since flicker from outside the display device area is eliminated. The switching of the shutter assemblies is not perceived at all when observing areas outside of the non-display environment (i.e. outside the display device area).

In contrast, Lee teaches a three dimensional image fluoroscopy system using an image monitor, fluoroscopy glasses configured with a liquid crystal shutter. There is no disclosure in Lee that the liquid crystal shutter is configured to block polarized light in a first state and pass polarized light in a second state by active rotation of the polarizer. Applicant respectfully submits that Lee does not disclose every limitation in claims 1, 5 and 10.

Therefore, claims 1, 5 and 10 are now in condition for allowance. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

II. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 2-4, 6-9 and 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee. The Examiner states that Lee substantially discloses all of the limitations of claims 2-4, 6-9 and 11-13. The Examiner admits that Lee does not show that arranging the polarizing films to be orthogonal to one another, or show the specific types of display devices. However, the Examiner states that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange the polarizing films orthogonally and to implement specific types of display devices.

Applicant has amended claims 1, 5, 10, 12 and 13 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which is regarded as the invention. In particular, the claims have been amended to recite that the active rotator of the invention actively rotates the polarization of light through the shutter glass.

The present invention, as recited in amended claims 1, 5, 10, 12 and 13, is directed to a method of reducing flicker in a stereoscopic display system using LC shutter glasses. The stereoscopic display system includes an active rotator, configured at the LC shutter glasses, configured to block polarized light in a first state and pass polarized light in a second state. A second polarizing material is placed in front of the display device so that the perceived flicker of the 3-D image is reduced. The total perceived flicker is reduced since flicker from outside the display device area is eliminated. The switching of the shutter assemblies is not perceived at all when observing areas outside of the non-display environment (i.e. outside the display device area).

As Examiner admits, Lee does not show that arranging the polarizing films to be orthogonal to one another, or show the specific types of display devices. There is no teaching or suggestion in Lee that the liquid crystal shutter is configured to block polarized light in a first state and pass polarized light in a second state. Lee additionally does not teach or suggest that the active rotator actively rotates the polarization of light to produce a pass and block state. In fact, Lee is silent as to the operation of the LC shutter

The Examiner is reminded that to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings.

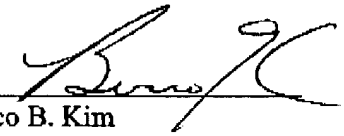
Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Since the cited reference does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations, either alone or in combination with another reference, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth. Applicant, therefore, respectfully submits that claims 1, 5, 10, 12 and 13 are allowable over the cited references. Claims 2-4, 6-9, and 11, by their dependency on claims 1, 5 and 10 respectively, are similarly allowable.

III. Conclusion

The amendments herein do not introduce any new matter. It is believed that the claims herein should be herein should be allowable to Applicant. Accordingly, early notice of allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
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